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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/978,021

10/17/2001

Tsuyoshi Okada

991409A

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7590

06/08/2004

ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP

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WASHINGTON, DC 20006

EXAMINER

KASTLER, SCOTT R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1742

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/978,021

Applicant(s)

OKADA ET AL

Examiner

Scott Kastler

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2004.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/462,291.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either the admitted prior art of the instant disclosure or the Salvesen article in view of Kuzell, either of DE'205 or Oates et al, and further in view of GB'384. The admitted prior art of the instant disclosure and the Salvesen article both teach that it was well known at the time the invention was made to arrange a steelmaking plant next to a power plant (which could be either coal or oil fired) and a petrochemical complex (an oil refining plant) as well as arranging these plants near waterways (see page 1 of the instant specification for example). Both of the admitted prior art of the instant disclosure and the Salvesen article further teach that it was known at the time the invention was made to deliver waste products from one industrial plant to another industrial plant in order to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact of the industrial plants as well as the treatment of any waste materials (including waste gases) generated within the complex of plants within the plant complex itself (see page 2 of the instant specification, or pages 1 and 2 of the Salvesen article for example). Both the Salvesen Article and admitted prior art of the instant disclosure thereby shows all aspects of the above claims except the steps of specifically including a cement plant within the industrial complex, delivering products from the plants to locations outside of the complex, or supplying specific waste materials to specific plants within the complex. Kuzell teaches, in the embodiment of the figure for example, that it was well

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known at the time the invention was made to include a Portland cement plant in a steel making complex in order to efficiently use slag and slag dust products from the steel making facility or other plants within a complex. DE'205 teaches, in the provided partial translation for example, that sludges from oil refining plants were known to be supplied to a cement plant in order to more efficiently utilize this waste material, while Oates et al teaches, at col. 1 lines 5-65 for example, that coal ash from a coal fired power plant was also known to be employed in cement plants in order to utilize this waste material. GB'384 further teaches that it was a well known expedient at the time the invention was made to include common plants for dealing with the treatment of waste gas materials within industrial plant complexes themselves (see page 1, lines 12-21 and page 2 lines 60-64 for example), in particular sulfur containing waste gases (see page 6, claim 8 for example). It is further noted by the Examiner to be a well known expedient to deliver products from an industrial plant to locations outside of the plant itself since this is the entire purpose of the plant (production and delivery of products to others). Because increase in the efficiency and lessening the environmental impact of the industrial plants of the complex of both of the admitted prior art of the instant disclosure and the Salvesen article are expressly desired aims of both the admitted prior art of the instant disclosure and the Salvesen article; motivation to include a cement plant in the complex, as shown by Kuzell, as a modification that enables more efficient use of slag and dust generated in a steelmaking process, as well as efficient use of either or both sludges and catalyst waste from an oil refining facility as taught by DE'205 or coal ash from a coal fired power plant as taught by Oates et al, and treatment or use of other waste materials within the industrial complex of the admitted prior art of the instant disclosure itself rather than the shipping of the waste materials to remote locations, as taught by

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GB'384 in order to further increase efficiency of the industrial complex as a whole, would have been modifications obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 4-23-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments that since the claims as presently amended now require that at least four waste materials be transported to the cement plant from other plants within the complex distinguish the instant claims from the applied prior art is not persuasive because as stated in the above rejection, the applied prior art fairly suggests delivering any number of waste materials to any of the plants within the complex where they can be employed in order to more efficiently use these materials and increase the overall efficiency of the complex as a whole.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

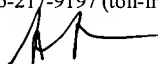
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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott Kastler whose telephone number is (571) 272-1243. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Scott Kastler
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1742

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